

## 95643 SWEELINCK Complete Harpsichord and Organ Music – ORGAN SPECIFICATIONS

The **organ of St. Johanniskirche in Oederquart** was built between 1678 and 1682 by Arp Schnitger, who took over parts of the previous organ from Hans Christoph Fritzs (1652) when he was rebuilt. Johann Daniel Busch added an independent pedal in 1781. In 1864/65 a thorough renovation was carried out by Johann Hinrich Röver (Stade), which led to the loss of Schnitger's pipes except for the visible prospect pipes. These pewter prospect pipes escaped being sold for war purposes during World War I, as happened with many pewter pipes from other historical organs.

In 1971 the Hillebrand brothers built an organ in the neo-baroque style behind the Schnitger / Busch prospectus, including the prospectus pipes, on the Hauptwerk and Rückpositiv with 12 registers, which unfortunately did not do justice to the organ's visual impression.

The quality of the existing substance and the importance of the organ led to the decision to restore and reconstruct the original Schnitger organ. In three major construction phases (2014, 2015 and 2016/17), Schnitger's organ disposition was restored by the Rowan West organ building workshop (Ahrweiler). The Schnitger / West organ again has 28 registers on the Hauptwerk, Brustwerk, Rückpositiv and Pedal. The organ was inaugurated again at Easter 2017.

### Original disposition:

(28 / HW / RP / BW / Pedal)

#### Main work CDEFGA - c'''

PRINCIPAL	8'
QUINTADEHN	16'
GEDACT	8'
OCTAVE	4'
GEDACT	4'
NASAT	3'
OCTAVE	2'
GEMSHORN	2'
RAUSCHPFEIF	2 times
MIXTUR	4-5 times
TROMET	8'

#### Rückpositiv CDEFGA - c'''

PRINCIPAL	4'
GEDACT	8'
OCTAVE	2'
SESQUIALT:	2 times
MIXTUR	4 times
DULCIAN	8'
SCHALMEY	4'

#### Breastwork CDEFGA - c'''

GEDACT	4'
OCTAVE	2'
QUINTE	1 ½'
REGAL	8'

#### Pedal CDE - d'

PRINCIPAL	8'
SUBBAß	16'
OCTAVE	4'
POSAUN	16'
TROMET	8'
TROMET	4'

CIMBELSTERN
NACHTIGALL
TREMULANT
CALCANT
VENTIL (HW)
PEDAL COPPEL (Ped to HW)
Manual coupler BW to HW (as sliding coupler)

Wind pressure is 68 mm WS

pitch a<sup>1</sup> = 483.8 Hz at 16 ° C

Tuning: close to the midrange, well-tempered mood

**The Schwalbennest organ in St. Marien in Lemgo** is the only organ of this type from the time before the 30 Years War in Germany that is externally well preserved and is still at the original location. The main housing dates back to the first construction phase, which was built by the Slegel family organ builders from the Netherlands between 1586 and 1595. The artistic gallery with the two side cases for the pedal mechanism and the prospect pipes in the main case were made by the Scherer family of organ builders from Hamburg 1612-13. The original prospectus pipes are particularly valuable, some of which still have an unchanged sound (intonation).

The traces left on the instrument and comparisons with surviving Renaissance organs in the Netherlands and Northern Germany have made a reconstruction possible that reflects the legendary reputation of this organ, which it had as the "Renaissance organ" since its discovery in the 1920s. is fair. The Schwalbennest organ in St. Marien in Lemgo is currently the only organ instrument in the Dutch-North German style of the late Renaissance in which the sound resources for the organ repertoire of the outstanding Dutch master from around 1600, Jan Pieterszoon Sweelinck, and his North German students without stylistic compromises are available. This includes the original keyboard compass with the short octave in the bass and the pure thirds, mean-tone tuning. The Schwalbennest organ in St. Marien in Lemgo is an instrument of European importance.

### Disposition

The disposition after the restoration by Rowan West corresponds to the list of registers that the organist of the Nikolaikirche in Lemgo, Andreas Knoidt, recorded in 1629.

#### Main work:

Praestant	8th'
Quintatios	8th'
Dumped	8th'
Octave	4'
Hollow fiber	4'
Mixture	2' 2-4f.
Sharp	1' 3-6f.
Bar whistle	8th'

#### Upper work:

Praestant	4'
Hollow whistle	8th'
Nasatt	3'
Waltpfeiff	2'
Cimbell	3f.
Trumpet	8th'
prong	8th'

#### Pedal:

Drone bass	16'
Bassoon bass	16'
Trumpet bass	8th'
Cornet bass	2'
Gemshornfloyt	1'

Koppel HW / Pedal

Pedal short octave up to d1

manuals short octave up to c3

tremulant

shut-off valves for main work and upper work

4 reconstructed wedge bellows in the tower room behind the organ

mid-tone tuning (8 pure major thirds)

pitch: a1 = 472 Hz at 20 ° C

wind pressure: 66 mm WS

The **Gothic-Baroque organ of St. Andreas** in Ostönnen is a technical, art and cultural historical monument of the first order and, along with the instruments in Sion, Kiedrich, Rysum and Bologna, is one of the oldest playable organs in the world. It is probably the oldest of these and today has eight registers with 576 pipes, more than half of which (326) date from before 1500. The baroque exterior comes from Johann Patroclus Möller, who moved and rebuilt the organ in Ostönnen from 1721–1722.

Construction between 1425-1431, the organ builder is unknown.

**Disposition:**

<b>Manual</b> CD–c <sup>3</sup>		<b>Pedal</b> CD–g <sup>0</sup>
Praestant	8′	<i>angehängt</i>
Gedackt	8′	
Octav	4′	
Quinta	3′	
Superoctav	2′	
Sexquialtera II		
Mixtur IV		
Trompete B/D	8′	

**Technical data:**

- 8 stops, 576 pipes including 326 from around 1500
- Action:
  - Tone action: mechanical (1722, later changed)
    - Keyboard: lower keys ebony, upper keys bone
  - Stop action: mechanical (slider box , a single log box, 15th century)
    - Register slides: raked boxwood
- Wedge Bellows (2003)
- Tuning pitch: a<sup>1</sup> = 482 Hz (at 18 ° C)
- Temperature: mid-tone
- Dimensions:
  - Width lower case: 2267 mm
  - Lower case height: 2170 mm
  - Width upper case: 3595 mm
  - Upper case height: 2170 mm
  - Central tower height: 3480 mm
  - Case depth: 940 mm